

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

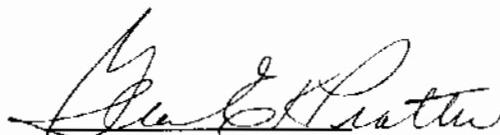
LUPIN ATLANTIS HOLDINGS, : CIVIL ACTION  
*Plaintiffs,* :  
: APR 21 2011  
v. :  
: MICHAELE S. CLARK, Clerk  
RANBAXY :  
LABORATORIES, Ltd., *et al.*, :  
*Defendants.* : No. 10-3897  
Dep. Clerk

O R D E R

AND NOW, this 20<sup>th</sup> day of April, 2011, upon consideration of the Motion to Dismiss filed by Defendants Ranbaxy Laboratories, Ltd., Ranbaxy Pharmaceuticals, Inc., and Ranbaxy, Inc. (collectively, "Ranbaxy") (Docket No. 17), it is hereby ORDERED that the Motion is DENIED.

It is further ORDERED that the unopposed Motions to Seal filed by both Parties (Docket Nos. 16, 31, 35, 37 and 48) are GRANTED, for the reasons previously identified by the Court at oral argument on February 25, 2011.<sup>1</sup>

BY THE COURT:

  
GENE E.K. PRATTER  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

<sup>1</sup> District courts have inherent equitable power to grant confidentiality orders based upon a finding of good cause, which can be established by a showing that disclosure will work a clearly-defined and serious injury upon the party seeking closure. *Pansy v. Stroudsburg*, 23 F.3d 772, 786 (3d Cir. 1994). Here, the Parties demonstrated good cause based upon the fact that the documents in question contain valuable and sensitive proprietary information.

Of course, the Court retains the power to modify or lift confidentiality orders that it has entered. *Id.* at 784-785.